

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Temp. 50° F. 60°-65°. Fair  
Wind: N.W. 10-15. Wind: N.E. 10-15.  
Wind: S.E. 10-15. Wind: N.W. 10-15.  
CHANNELS: VHF: 100-105. UHF: 100-105.  
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 45°. Wind: N.E. 10-15. Wind: N.W. 10-15.  
Additional Weather - Page 2

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1974

Established 1837



Airman Dan Pruitt carried by friends after trial.

### Jail for U.S. Airman, Refused to Cut Hair

ALCONBURY, England, Jan. 28 (UPI).—U.S. Air Force Larry D. Pruitt was sentenced by a court-martial today four months at hard labor and given a bad-conduct discharge for disobeying orders to cut his hair.

Sgt. Pruitt, 25, was also sentenced to forfeit \$150 a month four months and demoted to airman basic.

A four-man jury of officers at the U.S. air base here found Pruitt guilty on eight counts of disobeying orders and failing regulations because of his long hair.

Sgt. Pruitt of Birmingham, Ala., had pleaded not guilty all the charges. He did not testify during the two-day trial. He has said he will appeal the conviction.

When Sgt. Pruitt left the court after his conviction, a son of the young airman supporting him carried him on his shoulders.

Sgt. Pruitt, laughing happily to the cheers of his friends, took his hand in the air in a clenched-fist salute.

The tall airman, who said he was leading a campaign to make Air Force regulations told newsmen, "I'll go to jail."

"We just wanted to bring the facts out in the open. I've got a bunch of haircuts in the last 6 or 7 years, but it hasn't been anything yet."

We still grape and still get put down by the Air Force. But we have a real good chance of getting the rules changed."

Sgt. Pruitt's American civilian lawyer, Tom Culver, who argued the American Civil Liberties Union said he plans to take the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

He was a protest in the U.S. Navy, similar to Sgt. Pruitt's, and resulted in the service's changing its haircut rules.

Culver said during the court-martial that the orders to Sgt. Pruitt to cut his hair and trim his mustache and eyebrows to regulation length were "unconstitutional."

They also, he argued, violated Sgt. Pruitt's rights under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which permits freedom of expression.

Nearly 1,000 persons, including hundreds of U.S. servicemen in Britain, have signed a petition protesting Sgt. Pruitt's arrest and trial.

Score attended the court-martial and one, an airman, was arrested Friday for distributing protest pamphlets on the base, one of the 10th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing.

### U.S. Trade In Surplus Last Year First in 3 Years, At \$1.7 Billion

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The nation's foreign trade showed a record surplus of exports over imports in December and finished the year 1973 with a large and unexpected surplus of nearly \$1.7 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

It was the first U.S. annual trade surplus in three years, the Commerce Department said. In 1973, there was a record deficit of almost \$6.4 billion and in 1971 the deficit was \$2 billion.

The massive turnaround in the trade balance was one of the bright features of a year that otherwise had plenty of problems.

Although there were a number of explanations, most economists say that the main one was the sizable devaluation of the exchange rate of the dollar against nearly all the other leading currencies that began in late 1971 and reached its culmination last summer.

Since then, the dollar's "floating" exchange rate has risen fairly sharply against the other currencies, a factor that will work against a trade surplus this year.

Spurred by devaluation, which made the cost of U.S. goods cheaper to foreign buyers, exports last year rose by an astonishing 44 percent over 1972, to \$70.8 billion. Imports, which cost more to Americans, rose by 24 percent to \$69.1 billion, and most of this dollar increase represented higher prices rather than increased volume.

Last month, the export surplus was \$642 million, the largest for any month on record.

The surplus for the year of \$1.68 billion occurred in spite of the fact that the nation's oil import bill soared from \$12 billion in 1972 to \$7.5 billion in 1973.

The star performer on the export side last year was agricultural products, which accounted for two-thirds of the huge export expansion. Of the rise of \$2.4 billion in farm exports, in 1972, to \$1.9 billion last year, a little more than half was accounted for by sharply higher prices and the rest by larger volume of shipments.

The large sales of wheat and other grains to the Soviet Union played a role in the increase, but the greatest part of it was sales to traditional customers.

The miners' union has said that it will not hand out strike pay inasmuch as miners' families will get government welfare money.

The miners have for 11 weeks banned overtime and the resulting fuel shortage in coal-dependent Britain has been blamed for the imposition, when the new year began, of a three-day work week in much of the nation's industry.

The miners have been asked by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



LOWERING THE COLORS—Israeli flag being taken down from the top of a building in Adabya, Egypt, on the west bank of the Suez Canal yesterday as the sector was handed back to the forces of the United Nations.

### Heath Says Miners Seek Leftist Rule

By Don Oberdorfer

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath said tonight that his government will not yield to "brute force" in its conflict with coal miners and railroad unions.

He said that Communists among

the leaders of Britain's 260,000 miners are not seeking to get better pay for them but are trying to overthrow the elected government.

The surplus for the year of \$1.68 billion occurred in spite of the fact that the nation's oil import bill soared from \$12 billion in 1972 to \$7.5 billion in 1973.

The prime minister said that the country would have agreed that the government cannot yield to the brute force of industrial power." Mr. Heath said in an interview on British Broadcasting Corp. television, "We must find a more sensible way of finding a way out of this confrontation."

The prime minister said that Michael McGahey, a Communist who is vice-president of the National Union of Mineworkers, has made it plain that he regards this as a political matter.

"He has made it plain, as have other miners' leaders, that the object of what they are doing is not a wage negotiation—not to get a settlement of their claims—but to smash stage three of the government's anti-inflation policy and by that to smash what has been accepted by five million people and the government.

Sheikh Yamani asserted that one of the motives behind the U.S.-sponsored conference is to put an end to bilateral deals between oil-producing countries and some of their big customers.

To Japan, which is the largest as well as the most dependent oil-importing nation, he held out an alluring prospect of a special arrangement to bring it plenty of Saudi Arabian crude even in a world of scarcity.

Sheikh Yamani asserted that

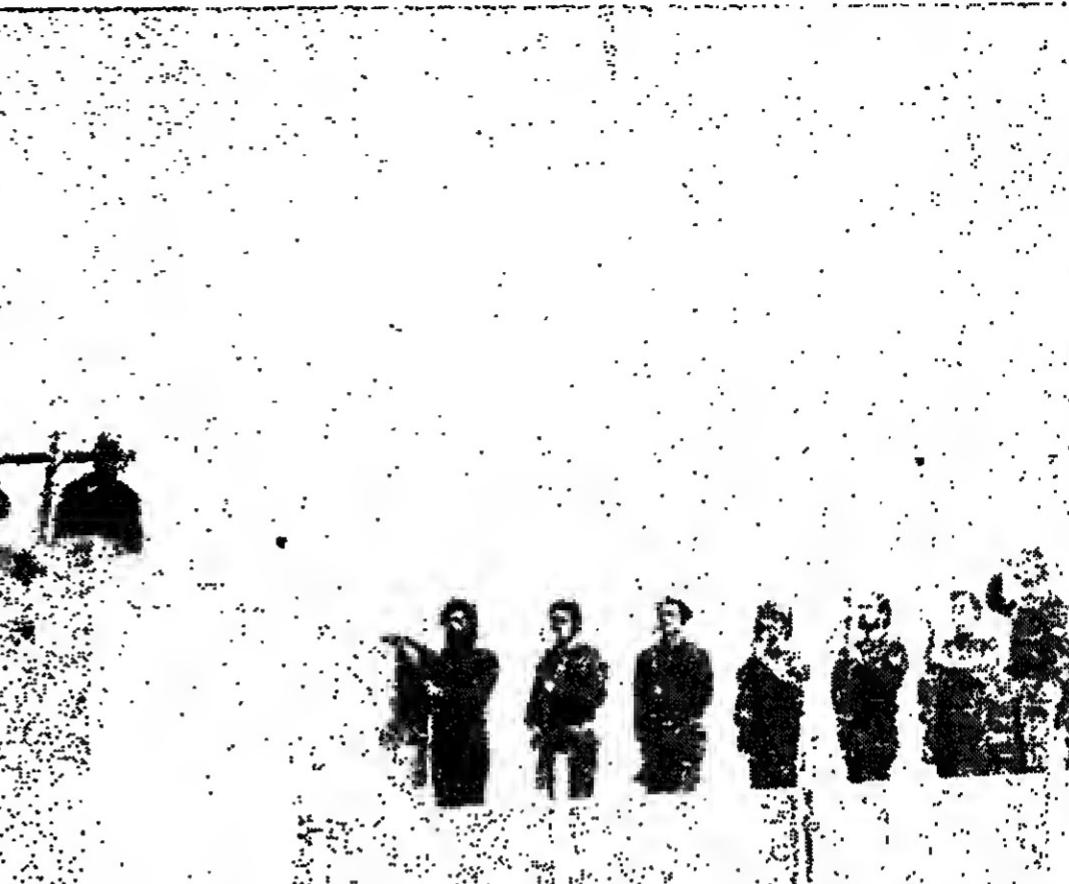
they have made it clear that they want to get rid of the elected government of the day and to get a left-wing government which will carry out their objectives."

The miners' union has said that it will not hand out strike pay inasmuch as miners' families will get government welfare money.

The miners have for 11 weeks banned overtime and the resulting fuel shortage in coal-dependent Britain has been blamed for the imposition, when the new year began, of a three-day work week in much of the nation's industry.

The miners have been asked by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



### Could Face 'Very Serious Trouble'

### Yamani Warns Japan on U.S. Talks

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia's oil minister warned Japan bluntly and publicly today that it could face "very serious trouble" if the forthcoming Washington meeting of oil-consuming nations seeks to forge a common front against producing countries.

"We are in a very strong position," said Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who is regarded as the foremost oil strategist of the Arab world. Noting that Japan depends heavily on imported petroleum to fuel its factories and homes, he declared that this country and other consuming nations "cannot afford any sort of confrontation."

Sheikh Yamani did not explicitly threaten to cut the oil supply in response to any challenge, but the hint was unmistakable. His remarks—before a record-breaking luncheon audience of the Japanese Press Club—added to the existing anxiety here about participation in the Feb. 11 Washington conference.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

it wants to reduce them in the interest of international stability and the economic health of both the developing and the developed nations. While the oil minister did not mention the Washington conference of consuming nations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

The Israelis surrendered control of a 19-mile stretch of the Cairo-Suez highway from Klemto 101 eastward to Suez on the waterway, thus lifting their encirclement of the port.

They also opened the route to unrestricted traffic from Cairo to the Third Army, which has been trapped in the Sinai since the Oct. 24 truce that ended the 1973 war.

"A Terrible Shame"

"It's a shame, a terrible shame," an Israeli private said: "We're leaving a lot of soldiers behind here. I just hope they haven't died for nothing."

A senior officer said, "There had better be peace this time—we gave them everything."

At the southernmost Israeli position in the Gulf of Suez port of Adabya, three abreast columns of captured Soviet-built T-55 tanks roared northward out of the sand and onto the road, kicking up clouds of gray dust.

Unit banners flew from long poles and sun-tanned men sat in the turret hatches.

A private from Tel Aviv had his pet goose, Ibn, on the hood of his halftrack. He found the brown and white goose in Suez two months ago and said he was bringing it back with him to his city apartment.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan observed the pullout at Jebel Arak. It was delayed there for more than two hours because helicopters were unavailable to bring men down from the mountain west of the port below.

Three UN soldiers raised their blue and white flag on a mound near some earthen fortifications.

Two-and-a-half hours later, two Israelis lowered the Star of David flag from the roof of a three-story shell-riddled building.

Israeli sources said the separation of forces agreement would continue with a progressive shrinking of their west bank bridgehead.

While the Israelis prepare a second-stage evacuation in the next two weeks, they said, Third Army units will stream across from the east bank and evacuate the canal region using the main highway to Cairo.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### Study Cites Pollution, Disease

### Rome Living Conditions Held

### No Better Than in 1st Century

By Paul Holmann

ROME, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Eternal City is today supplied with less than half the amount of fresh water it received through its famed aqueducts at the time of the Emperor Augustus.

There is more typhoid fever in Rome at present than in the whole of the United States. The city's noise level is the highest in all of Italy. Rome's rate of carbon-monoxide pollution is often six times above the health-bazard limit.

These are a few of theills denounced in a report sponsored by Italia Nostra, the nation's largest conservation group.

The detailed indictment of the city's many shortcomings is presented in a 170-page volume, "Mistaken Rome," containing the findings of 20 architects, urban planners, sociologists, doctors and other experts who have investigated conditions here.

Rome is not a vital interest and receives even in imperial Rome, when the city had a population of between one and two million, Juvenal and other Latin satirists complained about the overcrowding, the noise and the general rudeness.

Some Ways Worse

Today Rome has close to three million inhabitants, and things seem not really much better than 1,500 years ago, and in some ways worse. The Italia Nostra report implies.

Its conclusions concern the urban policies adopted in Rome by virtually all local and national administrations since the city became

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Gen. George Grivas

NCOSIA, Cyprus, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Archbishop Makarios, president of Cyprus, today declared a general amnesty for the guerrilla fighters of Gen. George Grivas, who died yesterday of a heart attack at the age of 75.

The archbishop said Grivas fighters wanted by the authorities could take advantage of the amnesty "provided they leave their hiding places within five days and surrender themselves to authorities together with their armaments."

He said: "I hope the gesture of the government will be duly appreciated and will meet with proper response. I am certain everyone wishes to see peace and normality restored among Greeks

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Misinformed FBI During Probe

### Porter Pleads Guilty to Watergate Lie

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Herbert L. Porter, the former scheduling director of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, pleaded guilty today to a charge of lying to the FBI on July 19, 1972, in an arrangement worked out with Jeb Stuart Magruder, second in command at the re-election committee.

**Kidnapped Honorary Consul****Ulster Police Check Report That IRA Killed W. German**

BELFAST, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Detectives today were checking a statement by a Protestant political leader that kidnapped West German businessman Thomas Niedermayer has been murdered by the underground Irish Republican Army.

The Rev. Ian Paisley said in a

sermon to his congregation last night that the IRA had offered to release Mr. Niedermayer if the British government would transfer him to a Northern Ireland prison from two sisters held in Britain for setting off a bomb in London last year.

"There was no response from the British government and now I have been informed that Mr. Niedermayer has been brutally murdered by the IRA," Mr. Paisley, a leader of hardline Protestant political activists, said.

Mr. Niedermayer, the honorary West German consul here, was abducted from his Belfast home a month ago.

In London, a Home Office spokesman confirmed tonight that sources identifying themselves as Mr. Niedermayer's captors threatened to kill him unless the British government heeded their demand about the imprisoned sisters. He said that the approach was made direct to Prime Minister Edward Heath in a telephone call four weeks ago, and was "supposed to originate from the Provisional Irish Republican Army."

"Could Be Released"

The Home Office aid said that it "was to the effect that Herr Niedermayer could be released if certain prisoners serving sentences here were returned to Northern Ireland and that he would be killed unless affirmation was received the following day."

The government felt compelled to reaffirm its determination not to negotiate under threats which could lead to an encouragement of kidnapping as a weapon in Northern Ireland, the spokesman added.

Heath said tonight that he will appeal to troops to join the miners if there is a strike and the army is assigned coal-mining duties. Other miners' leaders said that they will allow coal pits to be flooded if the country is plunged into a national miners' shutdown.

Mr. Heath refused to say whether he will seek a new mandate, by calling an early general election now, as a means of getting Britain out of its economic crisis.

Asked about a threat by mine union leaders to blockade power stations by mass picketing, the prime minister said that this would be "abhorrent" to most Britons. He said that it would be up to the police to prevent it.

The Confederation of British Industry, which represents 2,000 heavy industry firms, earlier today urged the prime minister at a crisis meeting in his No. 10 Downing Street office not to yield to the coal miners' threats.

Amid this mounting crisis, wildcat walkouts today by train crews disrupted Britain's state-run rail system. They plunged London's busy commuter network into chaos and also cut long-distance services.

The wildcat rail walkouts were called to protest management refusal of overtime pay for members of two unions left without work yesterday because of an overtime ban by 29,000 locomotive engineers.

The engineers' ban has halted all Sunday train services for seven consecutive weeks.

The engineers announced today that they plan to intensify their job actions with a series of one-day strikes on a regional basis. The union said that it would continue its ban on overtime and Sunday work.

Government officials were today drafting an emergency plan to keep vital services functioning during a mine shutdown, which they said would gravely damage Britain's staggering economy.

The energy secretary, Lord Carrington, said yesterday that "the situation would be very serious indeed. We should not be on a three-day week any longer, but on a two-day week or something very much less."

He said that the conflict might reach a point where there is enough energy only to maintain vital services like hospitals and sewage. About 70 percent of Britain's electric power is coal-produced.



AMNESTY IN CYPRUS—Some of the prisoners released yesterday in the amnesty given to followers of the late Gen. George Grivas seen leaving a Nicosia prison.

**Cyprus Honors Dead Hero****Makarios Grants an Amnesty For Followers of Gen. Grivas**

(Continued from Page 1)

Cypriots for the good of our national cause."

Police sources estimated that a few hundred armed men acting under the orders of Gen. Grivas still were in hiding.

Their organization, EOKA II (National Organization for the Cyprus Struggle), said in a statement amounting to Gen. Grivas' death at his hideout in the port of Limassol that it will continue the struggle for Enosis (Union with Greece) under a new leader designated by him.

Gen. Grivas' successor, who has not been identified, announced a cease-fire today.

"We inform the president of the republic, the parties and the Greek Cypriot people that our organization has ordered a suspension of its action," the announcement said.

Athens Pays Tribute

The Greek government, which on Saturday condemned the use of violence in Cyprus, said today it mourned Gen. Grivas "as a hero" and pays tribute to the memory of this great national fighter."

Former minister George Mavros, spokesman of the opposition Center Union party, said: "Gen. Grivas Dighenis belongs to the historic figures of Greece. The nation as a whole laments his death."

A Cyprus government spokesman said Gen. Grivas was to be buried in Greece where his body will be taken Wednesday. He said the government declared three days of mourning and ordered schools closed and flags to be flown at half staff.

Scots of wreaths were placed by Gen. Grivas' flag-draped body, which lay in a coffin draped with a Greek flag on a simple table-like bierstand in a small room in Limassol, witnesses said.

Local observers estimated that about 10,000 persons had filed past the coffin by late today. Many shops in Limassol remained closed today and trade unions called on their members to stop work tomorrow to pay respect to Gen. Grivas.

In his Mediterranean island homeland, Gen. Grivas was a national hero to his small band of supporters and a hated villain to his enemies.

To Archbishop Makarios, the crusty general with the bristling mustache had been a comrade-in-arms in the struggle against British colonialism in the late 1950s. But in recent years, the archbishop denounced him as a criminal terrorist and a half-crazed mad man committed only to treason.

But to many who have watched

the turmoil of Cyprus during the last several decades—the struggle for independence, the bloody communal fighting of Greek and Turkish Cypriots and the agony over Enosis—the general was perhaps a symbol of the strife and a tragic figure.

He once described it himself: "I have lived as a Cypriot; I have felt as a Greek."

The obsession of Enosis that had haunted the general since his youth brought him out of a comfortable life of retirement in Greece in 1971, when he returned to Cyprus secretly to revitalise the underground movement against Archbishop Makarios.

Since then, his campaign of terror has escalated from hit-and-run machine-gun attacks and bombings to political assassinations, the kidnapping of a government cabinet minister and more recently an attempt against the archbishop's life.

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George Theodoros Grivas was born in Trikomo, Cyprus, near Famagusta, on May 23, 1898. His father was a businessman and his mother a physician. He attended school in Famagusta, but when as a teen-ager he learned that his parents intended him to become a doctor, he went to Greece and enrolled at the Military Academy in Athens.

He was an artillery officer in Greece's disastrous war with the Turks in 1922 and became a staff officer at the age of 30. He was sent to the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre in Paris and on his return lectured for a time at a military training school in Salonika.

When World War II began, he was a division commander and led a small-but-powerful rightist resistance group known as X, which operated in the Athens area during the German occupation.

Acquaintances described him as earnest, emotional and tough-minded, with little time for humor. He was austere in habit and dressed conservatively.

He and his wife, Vassiliki Dekas Grivas, had no children.

© The New York Times.

**Amin Bans Wigs**

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 28 (UPI)—President Idi Amin today banned the wearing of wigs in government offices and at public functions because he said he did not want Ugandans to wear the hair of dead imperialists or of Africans killed by imperialists.

By Jim Hoagland  
CAIRO, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Egypt has received firm Russian assurances that Moscow will exert influence on Syria to reach a disengagement agreement with Israel and to participate in the Geneva peace conference, according to highly placed Egyptian officials.

It is the Russian promise to prod Syria, affirmed during Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's visit to Moscow last week, that partly underlies official Egyptian optimism on the next stage of the Geneva conference, these sources indicated.

Mr. Fahmy reportedly feels that the major accomplishment of his visit was obtaining a public Soviet endorsement of the Egyptian-Israel military disengagement agreement, which was worked out this month by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

This endorsement from the Russians, the major arms suppliers to Egypt and Syria, will undercut domestic Syrian opposition to a similar Syrian arrangement with Israel, the Egyptians feel.

Egypt, which needs Syrian participation at the Geneva conference to head off charges from other Arab states that it is dealing separately with Israel, expects and insists on stronger Russian participation in the next stage of the peace effort, according to Egyptian sources.

**Kissinger Success**

Mr. Fahmy's visit is being portrayed as having lessened the uneasiness and suspicions that were building up in Moscow over the visible success that Mr. Kissinger scored here, with his diplomacy and over the growing stream of American business and professional men—among them banker David Rockefeller, who is due here this week—that is pouring into Cairo.

Mr. Fahmy is reliably reported to have stressed to the Russians that they must "act not just react" and help move the Geneva conference along.

Egyptian officials said that they were satisfied with the way the Israeli withdrawal from the Suez Canal area is proceeding.

"In contrast to their previous attitude, the Israelis are not stalling," one of President Anwar Sadat's aides said. He said that

the thinning out of Egyptian forces on the canal's east bank, called for in stages linked to the Israeli withdrawal back into the Sinai Peninsula.

One of Mr. Sadat's aides said that Egypt was prepared to discuss large-scale American aid and increased economic relations "on the proper political framework for cooperation." More work for cooperation, he said, is established.

Mr. Kissinger's visit had begun to create such a framework.

**Assurances Reportedly Given Egypt****Russia Seen Ready to Press Syria**

Ismail Fahmy

When the Israeli pullback mountain passes in the Sinai Peninsula in March, many Egyptians expect full diplomatic relations to be restored between Egypt and the United States.

Competent Egyptian officials said that, while no official invitation has been issued to President Nixon to visit Egypt, a Nixon visit would be welcomed.

This feeling had been conveyed to the White House, these officials said. They pointed out that Mr. Sadat met an American congressional delegation in November and they added that Egypt expected a growing number of American and European political figures to visit the area.

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Port Tewfik is likely to stay open, it is not expected that the Egyptians would be willing to complete the creation of an entire new civilian region long as Israeli forces remain east of the Suez Canal.

Shortly after the cease-fire, Oct. 22, Minister of Reconstruction Osman Ahmed Osman announced that his plans included at least three tunnels to be dug under the canal—for traffic and a railroad. Late last week, the Cairo press announced plans for five tunnels, presumably near each of the major cities.

The tunnels, it is felt, could have a major strategic importance by making it easier for the Egyptians to move heavy armaments to Sinai in a hurry.

More than a million persons were displaced from the area in 1967. They and many more will be resettled, according to Mr. Osman's plan.

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Even before the October war, Oct. 6, Egyptian diplomats in Washington and various European capitals entered into contact with contracting firms that had shown an interest in the Suez Canal and asked them to update their bids for various phases of the reopening operations.

Egyptian and foreign specialists here say the job will take between four and six months to complete.

Similarly, while reconstruction of canal cities such as Port Said, Qantara, Ismailia, Suez and

**Shortcomings Of Rome Cited**

(Continued from Page 1)

candidly denounced what he called the "negative records" of the city—high infant mortality, among others—and has called a conference next month to discuss its problems.

"Mistaken Rome" lists also the following inadequacies in the city:

• Rome still has not a single waste-treatment plant.

• The city would need three times as many sewers as are functioning now.

• Viral hepatitis and other liver diseases caused by the environment have increased 14 times in 10 years.

• Sixty percent of all children suffer from intestinal parasites.

• One child out of two has physical malformations due to the lack of parks and other recreational facilities.

• Fifty thousand Romans still live in shacks or caves.

• The last zoning regulations enacted in 1962 are continually violated by developers and city officials.

• Rome needs a thousand more kindergartens and 3,000 new elementary-school classrooms.

• The city has only a little more than 20 square feet of park space and other green areas for each inhabitant, one of the lowest rates in all Europe.

To improve Rome's dire conditions, Italia Nostra calls for a program of low-cost housing, urban rehabilitation work in the city's historic center, a ban on private building projects on sites that are still vacant and the creation of many new parks in outlying districts.

"France does not favor leaving the solution to be guaranteed by any single power," he said. "It must be guaranteed by all world powers."

Mr. Kissinger also told reporters that France believed that a solution of the Middle East problem providing secure borders between Israel and its Arab neighbors and guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinian people could not be achieved by the superpowers alone.

Mr. Kissinger's talk laid stress on Middle East peace prospects and global solutions to the energy crisis as well as bilateral energy issues.

The sources said this "understanding" had been reached at the same time as the separation-of-forces agreement signed by Israel and Egypt and had been conveyed to Israel by U.S. officials.

Israel's official position is that the canal is an international waterway and therefore should be opened to shipping from all nations. Privately, however, officials here have indicated that Israel will not object to an initial compromise arrangement under which cargo to and from Israel will pass through the canal in foreign ships.

For Israel, a reopened canal would represent a major political and military plus and a significant economic boon. If Israeli cargo is permitted through the canal, major savings would be possible in shipping products to East Africa and the Far East.

At present, heavy manufactured items, citrus and other products destined for the Far East must be sent around the Cape of Good Hope or transported across Israel by road to the port of Eilat, at the northern end of the Gulf of Aqaba, which opens onto the Red Sea.

Shipping-industry officials say that their transport costs to Asia could be halved if foreign ships were permitted to take on cargo at the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Ashdod and carry it directly through the canal.

More significant in the Israeli view, however, would be the political and military benefits of a reopened and reactivated canal. Premier Golda Meir stressed this point in an

ites Remark Made by Dean

## Krogh Believes Nixon Learned of Cover-Up Late in Affair

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Former White House aide Egil Krogh said yesterday that he concluded that President Nixon was not aware of the Watergate cover-up before March 1972, the date Mr. Nixon has said he first learned of it.

In a television interview, Krogh

said he based this conclusion on a statement made to him by former White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d. Krogh quoted Dean as telling him on March 20: "But, the President is being badly served. He just doesn't know what's been going on."

An associate of Krogh's said last night that Krogh was "just saying that Dean said the President didn't know everything... He [the President] certainly could have known something, but Bob [Krogh] still holds to his conclusion that the President was not aware" of the cover-up before March 21.

In his Senate Watergate committee testimony last summer, Dean charged that Mr. Nixon was aware of the cover-up at least a week, if not months, before the March 21 meeting.

### Demands for Money

Dean testified that on March 13 he told Mr. Nixon of demands for money from the convicted Watergate conspirators in exchange for their continued silence about the involvement of others in the Watergate break-in. And the March 21 meeting, Dean testified, was to give Mr. Nixon "a full report of all the facts that I know and explain to him what I believe to be the implication of those facts."

A source in the office of special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski previously has said that the White House tape recording of the Nixon-Dean meetings do not contradict Dean.

Krogh refused yesterday to call Dean a liar or accuse him of perjury, but he did say that his recollection of their conversation casts some doubt on Dean's sworn testimony.

### Wasn't Consistent

Dean's testimony "wasn't consistent with what he told me, and he would have no reason on the 20th of March not to disclose this completely to me," Krogh said.

Krogh stressed, however, that his conclusion that Mr. Nixon was unaware of the cover-up was based entirely upon the conversation with Dean.

"I don't know whether the President was told other things by Bob Haldeman, John Ehrlichman or John Mitchell. I don't know anything about that," Krogh said. Mr. Haldeman is the former White House chief of staff; Mr. Ehrlichman, the President's former top domestic adviser; and Mr. Mitchell, the former attorney general and Nixon campaign chief.

Krogh said that Dean "had been under enormous pressure himself, for seven months. [He] told me he hadn't slept for weeks. And you have to understand John Dean and I were very close friends... He might not have told me what the truth was on the 20th of March, but I believe he did."

### 5-Month Sentence

Krogh, who was head of the White House "plumbers" unit in charge of investigating leaks to the news media, was sentenced to six months in jail last week for his guilty plea to a conspiracy charge in connection with the 1971 burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dean, who was fired by Mr. Nixon on April 30, has pleaded guilty to one charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Watergate case. He has not been sentenced.

Meanwhile, Attorney General William R.uckel said in an interview in U. S. News & World Report that he does not think the House of Representatives will impeach Mr. Nixon "on the basis of any evidence that's available to me today" and that to try would be "the greatest form of foolishness."

"An impeachment action—especially a bitter, partisan impeachment, which it would have to be if no further crimes of a great nature are developed—would tear this country apart," he said.

"To take this before the American people at a time when they're worried about energy, when they're worried about peace in the world, when they're engrossed in their own affairs in a runaway world—and to neglect the business of government while this show goes on in the main tent—seems to me to be the greatest type of foolishness," he said.

## Land ICBMs Said to Fuel Arms Race

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—The Federation of American Scientists says that the only stable alternative to a continuing nuclear arms race is for both the United States and the Soviet Union gradually to destroy their land-based missiles and rely only on less-vulnerable missile-carrying submarines and bombers to deter each other from atomic attack.

As the federation views the situation, it is the nuclear-tipped land-based ICBMs of both superpowers (1,054 for the United States and 1,618 for the Soviet Union) that are at the heart of the arms race.

**Increasing Accuracy**

The increasing accuracy of new missiles—as opposed to those fired from submarines, which are generally less accurate—continues to fuel fears that one side will eventually be able to annihilate the other's land-based forces by striking a surprise blow at opposing missile sites.

It is this mutual fear, the federation says, that produces stability and suspicion, provides existential incentives for striking first and spurs the arms race by adding pressure to either better protect the existing force or build still other types of land-based weapons.

"For these reasons," the federation says in a special report on the arms race published yesterday, "we propose that each side act in principle to destroy its land-based missiles in a series of negotiated Strategic Arms Limitation Talks agreements."

The federation proposes that one-third of the forces might be eliminated in a first agreement during five years, during which the destruction of the second third would be negotiated, and so on.

**Qualitative Missile Race**

Warning that the United States and the Soviet Union now stand on the brink of a qualitative land-based missile race" which it makes a "necessity" of initial SALT agreements to no unilateral advantage, the FAS claims there is no stable alternative to its proposal as far as land-based missiles are concerned."

The federation, which frequently challenges Pentagon or administration logic on matters of national security, has about 100 members, including almost half of the American recipients of a Nobel Prize.

The proposal on land-based missile disarmament was "reviewed and endorsed" by Morton Halperin, Dr. George W. Bush, Vice-Adm. John M. Lee et., Dr. Herbert Scoville and Dr. Herbert York. All have had previous defense experience and we have written to offering inter-agencies to administer our proposals in recent years.

**Some Grocers Protest**

ROMA, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Rome stores staged a one-day shutdown today, complaining that the government's strict price controls had driven profits. The capital's 1,000 small neighborhood grocery stores closed. But about 100 supermarkets and numerous food outlets remained open.

## Gallup Poll

### Republican Voters Choose Ford as Top Prospect for '76

By George Gallup  
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 26.— Vice-President Ford, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and former New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller are in close contention as the top choices of Republican voters for their party's nomination for president in 1976, according to a congressional election year usually end up as the nominees two years later.

Mr. Ford is the top choice of 24 percent of Republicans, while Gov. Reagan is the choice of 20 percent and Mr. Rockefeller is selected by 18 percent. Rounding out the top five choices of Republicans are former Texas Gov. John B. Connally, 9 percent of the vote, and Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois, 8 percent.

Survey respondents were asked to choose from a list of 10 men who have figured prominently in speculation over the 1976 presidential race.

Mr. Ford's selection as Vice-President has projected him into the national spotlight as a possible GOP nominee in 1976. He has, however, thus far indicated that he will not be a candidate in 1976. To determine the rankings if Mr. Ford chooses not to run, Republicans in the survey who chose him were asked which of the men on the list would be their second choice.

Divided Equally

The findings show Mr. Ford's support dividing about equally between Gov. Reagan and Mr. Rockefeller, leaving these two men far ahead of the rest of the field.

The following table shows the choices of Republican voters with Mr. Ford included:

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Vice-President Ford  | 24% |
| Gov. Reagan          | 20  |
| Mr. Rockefeller      | 20  |
| Sen. Connally        | 2   |
| Sen. Percy           | 2   |
| Sen. Howard Baker    | 5   |
| Elliot Richardson    | 2   |
| Sen. Mark Hatfield   | 2   |
| Sen. James Buckley   | 2   |
| Sen. Edward Brooke   | 1   |
| No preference/Others | 8   |

With Republican party affiliation at its lowest point in a decade, as shown in recent Gallup surveys, GOP candidates will increasingly need to appeal to voters outside party ranks. It is, therefore, important to assess how current GOP possibilities fare among independents.

The results again show a close three-way battle between Gov. Reagan, 17 percent; Mr. Ford, 16 percent, and Mr. Rockefeller, 14 percent. Next is Sen. Percy, with

10 percent of the vote of independents, and Sen. Baker of Tennessee, with 8 percent.

A review of Gallup surveys since 1958 shows that the man who led as the top nomination choice of GOP voters at the outset of a congressional election year usually ended up as the nominee two years later.

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## Bormann Again Declared Dead

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (UPI).—A West Berlin registrar's office today declared Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, dead for the second time.

A West Berlin Interior Department spokesman said that Bormann's name was entered in the "death book" on the basis of evidence provided by the Frankfurt prosecutor's office.

Bormann was declared dead 20 years ago on the basis of his disappearance at the request of his family. But since then Bormann often was reported to be alive. These reports led to the Frankfurt prosecutor's investigation and the conclusion that Bormann poisoned himself in Berlin on May 2, 1945.

## Trying to Catch 'Criminals'

### East Germany Explains Traffic Checks

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (UPI).—East Germany said today its border guards were not harassing traffic but hunting "criminals" when they imposed controls on access highways to Berlin Saturday for the first time since the Big-Four agreement went into effect 18 months.

The explanation alleviated fears that the East Germans might be planning retaliation against the West German decision to open a Federal Environmental Office in West Berlin, an act called illegal by the East.

East Germany explained the controls in a teletype message sent by Gerhard Friedrich, head of the East German Transit Commission, to Helmut Wulf, his West German counterpart, who had asked for an explanation. The West German Transport Ministry said Mr. Friedrich assured Mr. Wulf that the target of the

controls was not traffic to Berlin but "criminals."

He did not elaborate, but border guards on Saturday told travelers they were hunting deserters from Soviet-East German Army mutineers now under way.

The armed guards halted trucks and automobiles traveling between West Germany and West Berlin at five different checkpoints on the highway running through East Germany. In violation of the Big-Four agreement signed June 3, 1972, the guards searched the cabs of trucks and made motorists leave

their automobiles while the vehicles were searched.

The Big-Four agreement pro-

vided for free access to West Berlin and abolished the harassing East German controls of traffic that had caused countless disputes.

Western Allied officials tended to accept the East German ex-

planation of the controls. They

said they had reports that similar controls were carried out on other roads in East Germany over which Berlin traffic does not move.

Nevertheless, they said, under the agreement, East Germany has no right to interfere with the traffic. West Berlin Mayor Klaus-Schmitz said the East German explanation was unsatisfactory.

"The controls were a serious violation of the agreement," he said.

### 35 Die on Peru Bus

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—At least 35 persons, mostly miners, were killed yesterday when a bus crashed into a mountain river and was swept 400 yards downstream, police said today.

"The controls were a serious violation of the agreement," he said.

## Radar Shows Hills, Valleys On Mercury

### Pictures From Earth To Guide Mariner-10

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The most accurate radar studies so far of the planet Mercury indicate gentle hills and valleys and possible craters near the equator.

These features are regarded as signs of a relatively smooth sphere resembling Venus and contrasting with the swollen surface of Mars.

Some of the radar measurements of surface features, made from California on 14 occasions in 1972, are expected to aid in planning and interpreting hundreds of television photographs scheduled to be taken for several days after March 29 when the American Mariner-10 spacecraft is to pass about 600 miles from Mercury. Mariner-10 is to fly by Venus on Feb. 5.

The measurements produce very fuzzy radar "snapshots" of 4 circular regions, each about 360 miles across, dotted around the 9,000-mile circumference of Mercury between latitude 12 degrees north and 4 degrees south. Some of these equatorial regions are expected to be sunlit when Mariner-10's cameras focus on Mercury.

### 210-Foot Dish

The measurements were made with the 210-foot dish antenna of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Goldstone, Calif. The results were announced in the January issue of the Astronomical Journal, edited at Columbia University by Dr. Shahn Zohar and Dr. Richard Goldstein of JPL.

The studies of Mercury were made by transmitting signals at a frequency of 2.388 megacycles with a power of 400,000 watts toward the planet for several hours at a stretch.

At the three favorable opportunities each year for radar studies of Mercury, the planet is about 55 million miles away from the earth.

Thus a radar signal traveling at the speed of light will take about 10 minutes to travel from earth to Mercury, hit a peak, a valley or a plain there and then return as an echo millions of times fainter than the transmitted signal.

In such planetary studies scientists analyze flight changes called Doppler shifts in the frequency and slight variations in the total time to build up a picture of features on the distant planet.

### Smaller Antenna

Before 1972, the JPL radar studies of Mercury used the same broadcast frequency and power. Dr. Goldstein said in a telephone interview. But the antenna available was the 64-foot dish at Goldstone, not the 210-footer.

With a smaller collecting area on the antenna, the echo from Mercury was about six times fainter, and so only the frequency Doppler shifts could be analyzed. This produced crude studies of the whole face of the planet with far less definition.

Dr. Goldstein said further readings of Mercury still being analyzed, were taken with the 210-foot antenna during 1973, and more observations are planned during the summer and fall of this year.

### Liaison Officer

Sir Edward served as a liaison officer with the British Army in France during World War I. He

was awarded the Military Cross,

made a commander of the Order

of the British Empire and a com-

mander of the French Legion of

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He retired from the army in

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In 1940, after his return from

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was appointed envoy to the newly

created republics of Syria and

Lebanon.

## £10 for Mrs. Jones of East Molesey

Put a bit of romance into your bath by sharing the water. You would be amazed how much gas you save.



Associated Press

### 'Shocking' Energy Saver in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—A housewife, who proposed that couples should share a bath to save fuel, said today she doesn't understand criticism of the idea by two members of Parliament.

"These people obviously don't know what fun it can be," Mrs. Ida Jones said. "I think it is ridiculous that they should think of it as immoral."

Mrs. Jones, married for 30 years with three grown-up sons, won a \$20 prize in a campaign by the state-run South-Eastern Gas Board (Segas) to encourage people to save gas during the energy shortage.

Her slogan was used in Segas newspaper advertisements.

John Stokes, a Conservative MP, was not amused: "It is deplorably vulgar and in the worst possible taste. There is not much one can do about it, but I find it extraordinary coming from a nationalized industry from which we ought to be able to expect the highest standards."

Another Conservative MP, Joseph Kinsey, said he was shocked and accused the gas board of debasing standards.

Mrs. Jones's comment to reporters: "Why can't these MPs leave well enough alone? It is a very practical suggestion and, after all, with all the gloom nowadays we need a bit of light relief."

A Segas official said: "The idea for the advertisement came from a customer in a competition we ran. We felt it was a good idea."

### Headed Syria, Lebanon Mission

## Sir Edward Spears Is Dead; Helped De Gaulle Flee Nazis

LONDON, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Spears, 87, who brought Gen. Charles de Gaulle to Britain to form the Free French Forces during World War II, died yesterday.

He was sent to France in May, 1940, as Churchill's personal representative to the French Ministry of Defense. A month later, as the German Army moved across France, Sir Edward returned to England, taking De Gaulle with him.

De Gaulle, who probably would have been arrested had his intention been known to the French government, accompanied Sir Edward to the airport and stood waving at the bottom of the aircraft steps. At the last moment, Sir Edward pulled De Gaulle into the plane.

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South Wales, climbed to seven today. One of today's dead was a soldier, electrocuted when an army rescue craft hit a power line in an outer Brisbane suburb. Another soldier was feared drowned.

Brisbane emergency headquarters said that many persons have been reported missing.

In Brisbane, only one of the city's six bridges over the swollen Brisbane River was still open today. The river reached 21 feet; the normal level is seven feet.

Another major flood crisis is expected with the high tide early tomorrow morning. The river is expected to stay at a level of at least 22 feet within the city for several days.

Civil defense authorities fear that food supplies may run short in the next few days. The warehouse of one of the biggest food distributors in Queensland and neighboring New

South Wales, collapsed yesterday.

The death toll in the floods,

which have covered thousands of square miles of the state of

Queensland and neighboring New

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No department official, not

even a policeman, would take the

plaque, a satirical takeoff of the

Nobel Peace Prize given to Mr.

Kissinger last year.

Democratic leaders said they

would try again today to get

someone at the State Depart-

ment to accept the plaque—an empty

10-mm cannon shell mounted on

wood.

## U.K. Gun Plot Is Linked to Kidnap





## SHION ior Tries harm for ong Skirts

By Eugenie Sheppard  
RIS, Jan. 28.—If Dior's new collection can't charm women longer skirts, nothing ever.

In the prettiest, sexiest, flattery collection the se has shown in years, Marc an sets his hem lengths from grazing mid-calf to almost the ankles. There is little difference between fine clothes and the newest dresses that show both ankles and the delicate shoes very high heels. The only lengths that look old hat are below-the-knees which most are still wearing, and down-the-floor (the other current critie).

The secret of Bohan's success a little like his predecessor's, original Christian Dior, whose Look brought back Paris fashion after World War II. Dior fabric lavishly, and so does Bohan. Skirts of his uses use as many as 15 yards soft crepe or chiffon which cut to a wide hem from a tiny waist and a flat hipline. Above tops with short sleeves or full sleeves gathered into a tight band over the elbows. Necklines are almost to the waist with no beneath. Other assets are straw hats, pale stockings and even three-color shoes.

In the blurb passed out at Dior's fitting today of the spring and summer made-to-order collections, some of the most sensational pieces were described as cartoon dresses. So were pink Castet's turquoise and ivory lamb topcoats muffed and the neck with double fox's dyed to match. Marc an may put over the new gths but that kind of after is dead and gone, except a designer's dream. Not even house of Dior is strong enough to re-create the leisurely "mid."

At the end of the first day, it plain that Paris designers are going to try. They are afraid to look forward (no one has since Courreges) and are trying to the past. Everything twenty-ish, thirty-ish or



Dior's pink crepe de chine dress.



Scherrer's silver-embroidered gown.

forty-ish and "ish" covers a malaise of confusion about who wore what when. Some of the revivals on the scene are: Wider shoulders, short sleeves, artificial flowers on suit lapels, white gloves, bejeweled hats of all sizes, very bare-top dresses and minimum halter necklines for any time of day.

In Dior's as in all collections, everywhere these days, the extemely is completely on dress-to-order collection. The designer, a favorite with the young Paris socialites, had among his spectators Pat Kennedy Lawford, who hinted that she may be joining Scherrer in a business venture soon.

Among the special hits of the show were: the ivory silk coat over a halter top, very chiffon dress; the black and the white sheer lingerie dresses; and the chiffon dresses with sleeves that

and suits are white and ivory. Even the crisp white linen suit is worn with a striped crepe halter, leaving the back bare, a small white straw hat with a ribbon band and high-heeled, ankle-strap shoes. The only vivid note is a bright red coat.

The dress, though back in all its glory, is the big story in the collection. Many have their own jackets, coats cut like smocks with even bigger skirts than the dresses they cover. For a thirties detail with great feminine charm, Bohan uses bands of hand-drawn work, usually at the tops of hem.

The show starts with floor-length, striped beach robes worn over colored mat jersey maillots, braided trimmings around one leg to suggest a garter.

He loves stripes and uses them again in lightweight wool jackets over pleated while crepe dresses or skirts. Almost everything is white, including the gloves, hats and flowers on the suit and coat lapels. The lady is definitely no tramp in the Scherrer collection.

Scherrer's skirts are mid-calf and longer, most of them pleated. He takes the revival literally and his models are all white-hatted and white-gloved.

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In another old-fashioned bistro à la Tarte, at 24 Rue de Rivoli, where gas lights are still in place but no longer work, is another fine Sancerre from the village of Chavignol. Typically delicate, long and tasting richly of its Sauvignon grapes, its only fault is to be a bit too supple from too much sugaring. According to Jean Bouscarel, the owner, production was pushed far beyond normal limits to 100 hectoliters to the hectare (about 1,100 gallons to the acre), and beet sugar was used heavily to make up for the resulting low natural grape sugar.

Paris showrooms are almost void of feathers. The evening clothes are all muffled in ostrich skins and boas, but it's all window dressing and nobody takes it seriously.

### WINE

## Quiet Arrival of the New Whites

By Jon Winkroth

ARIS, Jan. 26 (IHT)—Every Nov. 15 there is a great spate excitement about the new Beaujolais, the first red wine of the year's crop to appear on the market. But no one seems to pay much attention when the first white wines show up, some as early as December as proved by the middle of January.

No doubt this is partly because there is no fixed traditional date for their appearance as there is for Beaujolais, and furthermore, the wine does not seem to seize the imagination quite as readily.

However, in some years—and '73 was one of them—the whites come off better than the reds. The '73 Beaujolais is pleasant, but a trifle hasty, lacking the fruitiness and verve the right amount of acidity affords.

The Sancerre, still slightly cloudy, is notably Beaujolais-like, also good.

A curiosity of this small bar is functioning gas lights which are still put to use during electricity strikes in Paris.

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### WAVERLEY ROOT

## The Cervelas Sausage And How It Has Changed

THE type of sausage known as cervelas (also spelled cervelat or cervalet) did not find favor in Alexandre Dumas. "Pic cervelas," he wrote, "has all the bad qualities of the meat of that animal, and the manner in which it is prepared makes it still more digestible." It happens that it one of my favorites, but it may be that he and I did not know the same cervelas. (He eats, as far as I can find out, the only person who has maintained that a fish cervelas exists; could he have been confusing cervelas and quenelles?)

Cervelas, the dictionaries say, a very old sausage. This should perhaps be amended to read: "cervelas is a very old sausage me." It is highly improbable that we call cervelas today the same thing as the old cervelas sausage; its very name indicates that it is not. The word is derived from "brain," and there are indeed once brains in cervelas; but there are none today.

France, where this sausage is known, it could have acquired name directly, from cervelle, the etymologists think it was born instead from the old name cervellata, along with the use itself, for there was indeed an ancient Milanese sausage made from pig's brains.

### Lean Pork

The cervelas I have been eating France is cervelas de Paris, made of lean pork and lard and together in the proportion of 5 to 1, and quite highly seasoned, with a touch of garlic (but seems bland enough when you eat it as it is usually served, with strong mustard sauce which overwhelms the cervelat's own flavor). It is lightly dried, for storing. When homemade, it is hung above the stove for a few hours, and though it can be

bought raw, is usually sold poached, ready for eating either cold or reheated. It looks like a frankfurter, a trifle shorter, a trifle chubbier, a trifle redder, and, inside, a trifle firmer in texture, though still smooth and soft like a frankfurter, and mottled in color. To this formula the cervelas of Lyons adds bits of truffle and pistachio nuts. There is also an ordinary cervelas, less highly seasoned, and lightly smoked; it is usually served with potato salad.

Outside of France what is called cervelas is not always the same thing. In America it may include beef as well as pork, and it is likely to be thoroughly smoked and then air-dried, becoming much harder than its French homonym. In Britain, where it is called the savoy, it is also a cooked dried sausage, which has lost the savoriness and tenderness of its French counterpart (itself already less delicate since brains were excluded from its stuffing a couple of centuries back).

The famous sausage-making town of Norcia, in Umbria, and the Gallura region of Sardinia also make cervelas-type sausages. I am told, but I have not tasted them myself, that a close approach to the cervelas is made by what is called cotechino in Piedmont (which differs from the sausages of the same name in other parts of Italy) and the Bavarian Regensburger.

The color of cervelas has caused its name to be given, in French, to red and white mottled marble, and its shape accounts for the application of the same name to the ancient form of the bassoon, which was bulging.

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## U.S. Fails in Bid Against Authors Of Book on CIA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT)—A federal judge in Virginia has turned down another request by the government in its battle to censor a book about the Central Intelligence Agency that was co-authored by a former CIA employee.

In a letter stamped "top secret," the Justice Department asked the judge last week to consider beginning contempt proceedings against the book's authors on the grounds that they were releasing classified information in violation of an injunction.

The letter cited several items that have lately appeared in public print or on television and contended that the items came from the authors' manuscript. The government has managed to hold up the manuscript's publication through litigation.

The judge, Albert V. Bryan Jr., of the U.S. District Court in Alexandria, rejected the Justice Department's suggestion Saturday in a letter to the department.

Judge Bryan said that, after looking at the material that the department had sent him, he was "not inclined" to initiate any proceedings. He indicated that, contrary to the department's suggestions, the authors, Victor L. Marchetti and John Marks, did not appear to have violated the injunction already issued in the case.

The injunction, issued by Judge Bryan last year, required Mr. Marchetti to submit the manuscript to the CIA before publication. The judge based it on a secrecy contract that Mr. Marchetti had signed when he joined the agency in 1955.

By David Stevens

BRUSSELS (IHT)—The Belgian capital has more than a passing connection with Verdi's "Don Carlos." The opera was first given at the Théâtre de la Monnaie exactly a year after the Paris premiere, and part of its subject matter is a painful and heroic chapter in local history—the oppression of the Lowlands under Spain's Philip II—commemorated by plaques on the Grand Place.

The distinct feeling emerged from these performances that Verdi, naturally enough, set his Italian text with greater precision and understanding than he did the French. In addition, the Italian-language cast here was generally vocally superior to its French-language counterpart, and more at home in its language, whereas many of the singers in the French cast sang rather as if they wished they were in the Italian version.

## OPERA IN BRUSSELS

### Verdi's 'Don Carlos' in Two Languages

which at many important points dates from roughly the same period as "Otello." A strong case can be made for the beauties of the Fontainebleau scene, and its musical and dramatic relevance, but there is a great deal of compensation in the tenor's new recitative, "To l'ho perduto," and the telling changes in his transferred aria, "Io l'ho vidi."

Ebolis really was on top of this opera, and forced a great deal of pointless stair-climbing (it is a bit much to ask Ebolis to run up 15 steps after finishing her demanding aria) and general incoherence. There also were unnecessary contradictions, such as having the prison gates swing up before the king orders this to be done. Only the Fontainebleau scene, using scrim curtains and subtle lighting to good effect, was really successful.

Both versions suffered equally in the sets devised by Thierry Bouquet, who poured all his baroque imagination and sense of color into the lavish costumes and in the often clumsy staging that Sandro Sequi and Ugo Tessari forced into Bouquet's procrustean stage. The main scenic elements were three huge pieces that in a raised position presented a high wall, and lowered, made a flight of 15 stairs. This offered a variety of possibilities,

none of them suitable to the opera, and forced a great deal of pointless stair-climbing (it is a bit much to ask Ebolis to run up 15 steps after finishing her demanding aria) and general incoherence. There also were unnecessary contradictions, such as having the prison gates swing up before the king orders this to be done. Only the Fontainebleau scene, using scrim curtains and subtle lighting to good effect, was really successful.

The orchestra played creditably under Boncompagni's knowing direction, despite some lapses in solo interventions, but even here sides seemed to be taken, for the playing was decidedly better on the Italian night.

## Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (IHT)—This is how reviewers for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"The Petrified Forest," a revival of Robert E. Sherwood's play first staged on Broadway in 1933, is a funny, illuminating and useful show, says Clive Barnes. Restaged by Len Cariou and presented by the Theater at St. Clement's, it is the purest junk—albeit junk with a certain sincerity and expertise, writes Barnes. He calls the story "monochromatic melodrama." Mr. Cariou has staged the play not all for laughs but with an awareness of its humorous potential. Barnes says, "Subtly and affectionately, he has made this 'Petrified Forest' into a period piece." Mr. Cariou is helped by his cast but hindered by memories of the screen version. How do you buck Leslie Howard, Humphrey Bogart and Bette Davis? "But the cast is

good enough with Daniel Davis, Brooke Adams and George Loros." "The Seagull," the first of Chekhov's four masterpieces, is treated sympathetically by director Gene Feist in its production at the Roundabout Theater. While Feist fulfills Chekhov's technical demands, he adds little of his own interpretation, Clive Barnes says. "In theory this is admirable, but in practice it seems occasionally bland." The Roundabout Theater Company, an excellent example of a small resident theater chiefly concerned with the classics, is developing gradually, modestly but significantly, Barnes writes. "Under the direction of Gene Feist, it can now offer credible and creditable stagings of the classics... In 'The Seagull' the cast is good and exceptionally well balanced." Dolores Sutton plays Arkadina, Tom Kline plays Trigorin, Christopher Lloyd portrays Konstantin and Linda de Coff plays Nina.

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Many international companies cannot afford to overlook the rest of Europe when they need the right man. They normally want him yesterday. That's why the job offer is

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

| 1993-74 Stocks and High, Low, Div In \$ |    |    |                                  |      |      | 1993-74 Stocks and High, Low, Div In \$ |     |     |                                  |     |     | 1993-74 Stocks and High, Low, Div In \$ |     |     |                                  |     |     |
|---|----|----|----------------------------------|------|------|---|-----|-----|----------------------------------|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| P/E                                     |    |    | 51s, 100s, High, Low, Last1, Chg |      |      | P/E                                     |     |     | 51s, 100s, High, Low, Last1, Chg |     |     | P/E                                     |     |     | 51s, 100s, High, Low, Last1, Chg |     |     |
| 60% 57% AbitBb 1.20                     | 16 | 77 | 53%                              | 52%  | 52%  | -1                                      | 25% | 17% | 23%                              | 23% | 23% | -1                                      | 22% | 10% | 12%                              | 12% | 12% |
| 61% 33% ACF Ind 2.40                    | 13 | 93 | 56%                              | 53%  | 58%  | +4                                      | 14% | 14% | 14%                              | 14% | 14% | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 17% 12% AcmoClev 1                      | 7  | 5  | 14%                              | 4%   | 4%   | +4                                      | 14% | 14% | 14%                              | 14% | 14% | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 21% 3% AcadMg 1.60                      | 6  | 4  | 18%                              | 12%  | 12%  | +4                                      | 14% | 14% | 14%                              | 14% | 14% | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 16% 1% AdmeE 1.20c                      | 6  | 1  | 18%                              | 12%  | 12%  | +4                                      | 14% | 14% | 14%                              | 14% | 14% | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 8% 4% Ac Millc 2.30                     | 20 | 6  | 105                              | 103% | 94%  | -10                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 34% 9% Addresso .40                     | 25 | 5  | 91                               | 112% | 114% | -10%                                    | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 78% 7% Admrl 2.20                       | 5  | 52 | 12%                              | 16%  | 16%  | +1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 13% 6% Advins .22                       | 2  | 9  | 85                               | 75%  | 75%  | -5%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 92% 47% AdmLnd p1 of 2                  | 9  | 13 | 57%                              | 56%  | 56%  | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 25% 4% AdmAn 2.00                       | 6  | 6  | 42                               | 47%  | 37%  | -3%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 65% 11% AdlAleen Inc                    | 7  | 7  | 93                               | 47%  | 46%  | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 37% 37% AdPrd 2.30b                     | 22 | 22 | 43                               | 47%  | 37%  | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 10% 11% AdrCo .50                       | 9  | 13 | 12%                              | 13%  | 13%  | +1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 23% 11% AdlIndustri 1.20                | 6  | 6  | 26                               | 25%  | 25%  | +1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 57% 17% AdlKzns 1.20                    | 8  | 8  | 14                               | 21%  | 21%  | +1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 37% 13% AdlGas 1.10                     | 18 | 8  | 14                               | 14%  | 14%  | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 39% 33% AdlPl pf10                      | 24 | 24 | 710                              | 102% | 104% | -22%                                    | -1  | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 37% 23% AdlAss 1.10s                    | 23 | 23 | 46                               | 20%  | 20%  | -2%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 20% 6% Adlberto Co                      | 35 | 10 | 50                               | 4%   | 5%   | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 10% 10% AdlBer 1.50                     | 9  | 15 | 54                               | 14%  | 14%  | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 23% 22% AdlCanAlu 1                     | 15 | 15 | 361                              | 351% | 34%  | -3%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 61% 31% AdlAcm 1.00                     | 16 | 35 | 12%                              | 12%  | 12%  | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 37% 17% AdlAlex's 1.00                  | 17 | 17 | 154                              | 6%   | 5%   | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 66% 66% AdlAllCo 2.00                   | 15 | 15 | 30%                              | 30%  | 30%  | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 45% 21% AdlAmpCo .50                    | 25 | 25 | 393                              | 384% | 384% | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 24% 16% AdlAmp 1.50                     | 16 | 16 | 201%                             | 201% | 201% | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 79% 6% AdlAmpCo .50                     | 10 | 10 | 46                               | 46%  | 46%  | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
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| 24% 12% AdlAmpCo .50                    | 10 | 10 | 46                               | 46%  | 46%  | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 17% 11% AdlAmpCo .50                    | 10 | 10 | 46                               | 46%  | 46%  | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
| 54% 17% AdlAmpCo .50                    | 10 | 10 | 46                               | 46%  | 46%  | -1%                                     | -14 | -14 | -14                              | -14 | -14 | -1                                      | 14% | 11% | 10%                              | 10% | 10% |
|   |    |    |                                  |      |      |   |     |     |                                  |     |     |   |     |     |                                  |     |     |

## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1974

## FINANCE

**W's Profits  
1st Year  
en Up 2.2%**

**Firm Lays Off  
out 15,000 Workers**

**LANCIA. Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—**Volkswagen AG expects net profits of about 1.75 billion marks, up 2.2 percent from 865 million marks in the past year, finance chief Ulrich Thomas said today.

Thomas estimated the company's earnings would be between 100 and 110 million DM, down 865 million in 1972.

It also announced it has laid off 15,000 workers at its Hanover plant for a two-week period, becoming the country's first car maker to close production lines because of a sharp decline in sales.

Rising fuel prices and economic uncertainty have brought the German vehicle market to a standstill for seven years, stocks of unsold cars have risen.

A Daimler-Benz group, for example, said today it will lay off 15,000 workers soon at commercial plants in Duesseldorf, Berlin and Hamburg.

In a month, Opel, Porsche and Fiat will temporarily close their production lines, laying off 55,000 workers. Over 4,000 Ford and Fiat workers in Saarland and Hesse are already laid off.

**Siemens Profit Rises**  
**WIECHEN. Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—**Siemens AG said today that worldwide earnings rose to 1.1 billion DM in the year ended Dec. 31, up from 411 million DM the previous year, an increase of 2.2 percent.

Siemens said its dividend will be unchanged at 5 DM a share.

**Reed International**  
**WIECHEN. Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—**International net profit rose 2.8 million in the nine months to Dec. 31, up from 1.5 million a year earlier.

The company said today its net profit for the period were \$24.7 million, up from \$20.4 million.

**Deutsche-Overset Net Up**  
**USKELLE. Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—**Deutsche-Overset SA said today net profit soared to 403.3 million francs (about \$16 million) in the year ended Sept. 30, up 35.3 million francs a year earlier.

The company earlier proposed a dividend of 250 francs a share, up 180 francs.

**Escued British Bank Asked**

**Postpone U.S. Takeover**

**WIECHEN. Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—**A bank blimp about "jinx" bank supervision is echoing at them from across the Atlantic.

In recent months, big London banks, burned in California's National Bank collapse, have taken every opportunity to complain that their faith in federal banking authorities has been shaken.

The Federal Reserve is a soft-spoken saying, "You're an idiot." Without any fanfare, Fed staff has "suggested" London's Cedar Holdings sold off acquiring 51 percent of shares of Chester National in New York State.

Cedar had made its \$3.5-million offer in October 1972 and won approval last Dec. 11.

A week or so, Cedar was set up in what one insider had a "run on the bank" by financial institutions, was stemmed only by Bar-Bank and pension funds in a package.

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INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

**Signal Cos. Unit Sold to Burmah Oil**

Signal Cos. has sold its Signal Oil & Gas Co. of Houston, the largest independent producer of U.S. crude oil reserves, to the U.S. subsidiary of Burmah Oil Ltd. for over \$450 million. The sale was completed after the Delaware Supreme Court upheld lower-court rulings against a challenge to the sale. However, Rep. Bill Gunther, D.-Fla., has asked Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to furnish Congress with "all relevant State Department documents" regarding the merger to determine the extent of the department's "influence on the enforcement or non-enforcement of the anti-trust laws." Meanwhile, Sen. Floyd K. Hasket, D.-Colo., plans to hold hearings this week on the merger, which he suspects is designed to divert Signal's reserves to Standard Oil of Ohio. Burmah controls British Petroleum, which, in turn, controls Sohio, "which itself is experiencing a crude oil shortage at present," Rep. Gunther charges.

**Schering Turnover Rises**

Schering parent company turnover rose about 12 percent to \$10 million deutsche marks last year while group sales are expected to show a gain of about 10 percent from the 1972 level of 1.35 million DM. Managing board member Karl Otto Mittelstaedt says that earnings last year of the Berlin-based chemicals firm were satisfactory although details are not yet available.

**ICI to Build Plants in U.K.**

Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) will spend 4.4 million on construction of new plants in Teesside, England, and in Northern Ireland. Of the total amount, about 2.2 million will be for new ammonia production facilities and \$14 mil-

lion for an expansion of polypropylene production in the Teesside area. The Northern Ireland investment involves a 47-million outlay for increased production of nitric acid and compound fertilizers at the Belfast facilities of Richardson Fertilizers Ltd., jointly owned by ICI and Nitration Ltd. The planned investments bring to \$57 million the total amount of capital spending sanctioned by the ICI board in the last three months.

**Steel Prices in U.S. to Rise**

The U.S. government has granted steel producers another price increase and took steps aimed at relieving shortages of steel items used in production of petroleum, coal and agricultural products. The Cost of Living Council is allowing steel companies to increase prices less than one-half of 1 percent for a total of about \$65 million a year. While relatively small, the price action brings to about 4.5 percent, or \$75 million, the increases allowed by the council for steel products since Jan. 1. Major steel companies had sought increases in this period totaling 7.07 percent of \$1 billion. The council also granted steel companies certain exemptions and eased some other price restraints in an effort to increase production of steel pipe for petroleum production, roof bolts for mining and baling wire for agriculture. The council also lifted price controls altogether on products of steel manufacturers where sales of products were less than \$50 million a year.

The combined actions will remove price controls from about 18 percent of all steel production, a spokesman says. The council said exemptions under this category largely would occur among steel wire products, steel pipe and tubes, electrometallurgical products and cold finishing of certain steel products.

**Rescue Operation Being Kept Quiet**

**U.K. Banks Prop Up Ailing Finance Firms**

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—Of 30 London-based financial institutions currently in difficulty, 20 are being kept afloat by emergency assistance from the top commercial banks, and the rest are looking for help.

The Bank of England, which is presiding over the rescue operations, has told them all to keep quiet to prevent the credit of the City being gravely damaged. So the public has seen only the tip of the iceberg: four admitted failures and a few mergers.

The emergency funds that have

been channelled to the fringe banking sector so far exceed £500 million, and it is expected that more than twice as much will be needed.

Even these sums, which are big enough to worry the major clearing banks that are providing them, will do nothing but save small deposits and allow an orderly liquidation of assets. There will be little or nothing left for shareholders of the banks that are going under.

Moreover, as the high tide of banking prosperity recedes, it leaves exposed reefs of malprac-

tice, deception and perhaps even fraud. Consequently, official investigations and private litigation will further complicate the process of liquidating the biggest banking bust since the 1930s.

The Bank of England denies that many of the finance houses known to be in trouble are actually banks, a statement which merely points up a huge gap in U.K. banking law.

These concerns did not have to report to the Bank of England, which caused both those developments, also led the regular banks to call in the money they had lent to the fringes, because now they could get a high return on it at less risk.

The sharp rise in interest rates, which caused both those developments, also led the regular banks to call in the money they had lent to the fringes, because now they could get a high return on it at less risk.

The fringe had to meet calls for cash just when its assets in equity and realty were losing value or becoming actually unsaleable. The stock exchange, where some of the fringe finance houses were listed, played its role of early warning system and their own shares started falling at the end of last summer.

Some of these large falls seem to have resulted from bear raids on the shares of inherently sound companies. The stock exchange has opened an inquiry into that, as well as into trading in shares that collapsed well in advance of news that a fringe bank was in difficulty.

The fringe of about 130 quasi-banks developed in the past 10 years. They were under the control of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), which, as a watchdog, has been proved absent-minded and toothless.

As inflation mounted, they floated in money. As interest rates soared, they found profitable uses for it. They lent it at rates of up to 35 percent a year—no name, no address, car buyers, realty developers, lessees and retailers.

When the property boom pushed house prices well above their original value, the fringe bankers offered second mortgages on the difference. Some launched mutual funds, while others built up ramshackle conglomerates of industrial holdings. Cornhill Consolidated, a fringe bank now in liquidation, had 70 subsidiaries, including a company that owned performing dolphins.

Cedar, which had assets of almost £130 million as of the year ended last June 30, views its attempt to gain a foothold in New York as only "suspect."

The incident, however, has fueled doubts at the Fed that he had much tougher screening of any other merger bids by Britain's estimated 130 "fringe" or "secondary" banks, which do not offer full-line banking services.

**Burns Reappointed**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—President Nixon today re-appointed Arthur F. Burns to another four-year term as chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System.

One broker said "tears for the future" caused today's sharp drop.

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He said a coal miners' strike next month is considered a certainty.

The index lost 14.6 points at 301.7. The last time it closed below 300 was Dec. 12, 1966, at 298.3. The index has fallen about 40 percent from its 1973-74 high of 505.9 on Jan. 10, 1973.

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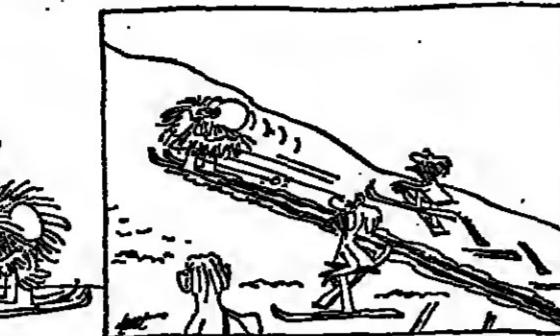
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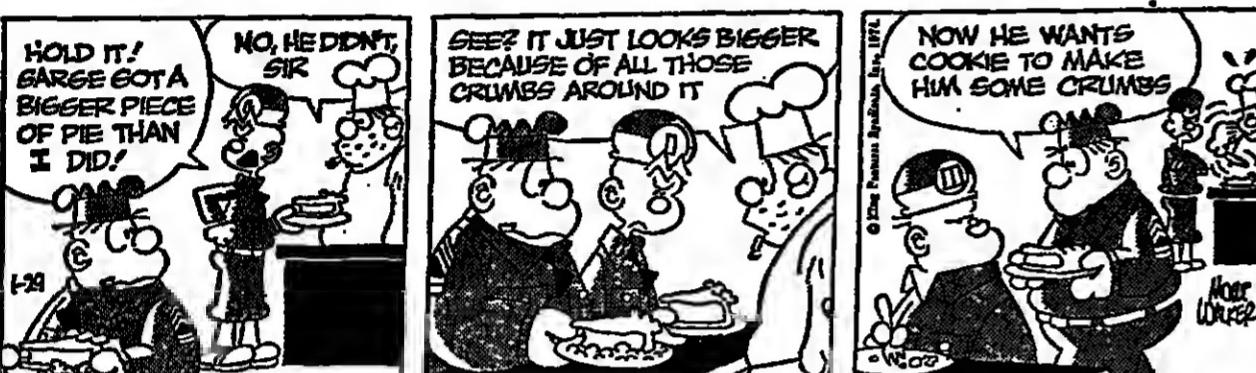
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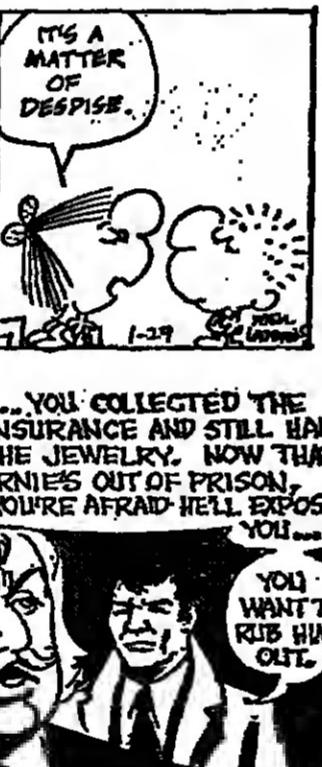
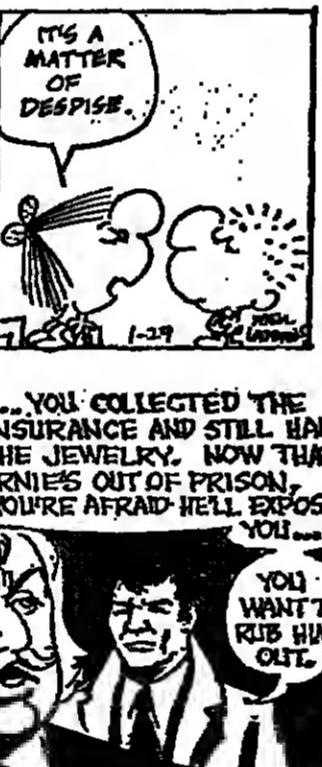
LIL ABNER



BETTE BAILY



MISS PEACH



WIZARD OF OZ



REMMY MORGAN



POOD



RIP KIRBY



## BLONDIE



## BOOKS

## PLAIN SPEAKING

*An Oral Biography of Harry S Truman*

By Merle Miller. Berkley/Putnam. 448 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE'S no denying it: this is an immensely appealing book, "An Oral Biography of Harry S Truman" salvaged by Merle Miller from a television documentary that was floated and sunk in the early 1960s (it sank because, according to Mr. Miller, "Harry Truman was in the winter of 1962 still a controversial figure"). Why, the book's political candor alone is worth the price of admission, especially these days when political candor is so much spoken of and so little seen. Here's HST: "the fellas that succeeded me in the White House": "... when Eisenhower let McCarthy get away with calling General Marshall a traitor. Why that was one of the most shocking things in the history of this country. The trouble with Eisenhower ... he's just a coward. He hasn't got any backbone at all, and he ought to be ashamed for what he did. But I don't think there's any shame in him."

As for Ike's Vice-President: "Now let's not get into that. I've been in politics all the time I've been in politics there's only two people I hate, and he's one. He not only doesn't know how to tell the truth. I don't think the son of a bitch knows the difference between telling the truth and lying..." He's one of the few in the history of this country to run for high office talking out of both sides of his mouth at the same time and lying out of both sides." And lest you think that Mr. Truman was simply indulging his partisanship: he has equally salty things to say about Adlai Stevenson, various Kennedy's, and smoky other politicians from James K. Polk to James Buchanan.

But we always knew that Harry Truman could give 'em hell, and there's no reason why the passage of time, the lightening of the burdens of leadership, and the help of a "small nation or two" (as Truman liked to call what he occasionally retitled to himself while being interviewed by Mr. Miller), that facility should not have improved. What is even more appealing about "Plain Speaking" is its plumbness: it is the incredible integrity that Mr. Truman reveals in almost every utterance that escapes him.

It was an old-fashioned integrity—square, we'd call it now—but old-fashioned concepts like honor, truth, reliability, straightforwardness, unselfishness, common sense, and hard work, and adding up to an old-fashioned something called "character" (as in the sentence, "Harry Truman had character"). And what comes as something of a surprise is that, judging from this portrait of him, Mr. Truman had even more integrity and character than he was commonly thought to have had.

For he was always judged to be a common man, a plain person,

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Revealing bidding by an opponent helped South find the winning play on the damaged deal. South opened with one heart, and his partner eventually propelled him into five hearts when East bid five diamonds.

West's overall of two notrump normally would show the minimum suit, but East-West had a special partnership agreement which was duly explained to the opponents: Instead of the two low-ranking suits, it showed the two high-ranking units suits, in this case spades and diamonds. This unusual convention helped East in the bidding, but it was even more helpful to South in suggesting, and in part because West might well have bid a three-card spade suit in preference to diamonds, knowing that West held at least five.

When West produced one trump, his distribution became clear: six spades, one heart, five diamonds and therefore one club. So South cashed the club king and finessed the nine confidently. When this won, he returned to dummy with a diamond ruff and took another club finesse to make a somewhat fortunate game, scoring 450 points.

In the replay, West did not have at his disposal a conventional bid to show length in spades and diamonds. He therefore overcalled one heart with one spade and had a problem when North's raise to four hearts estates around to him. It was now too late to uncover a diamond fit, and he made a reasonable gamble by bidding four spades.

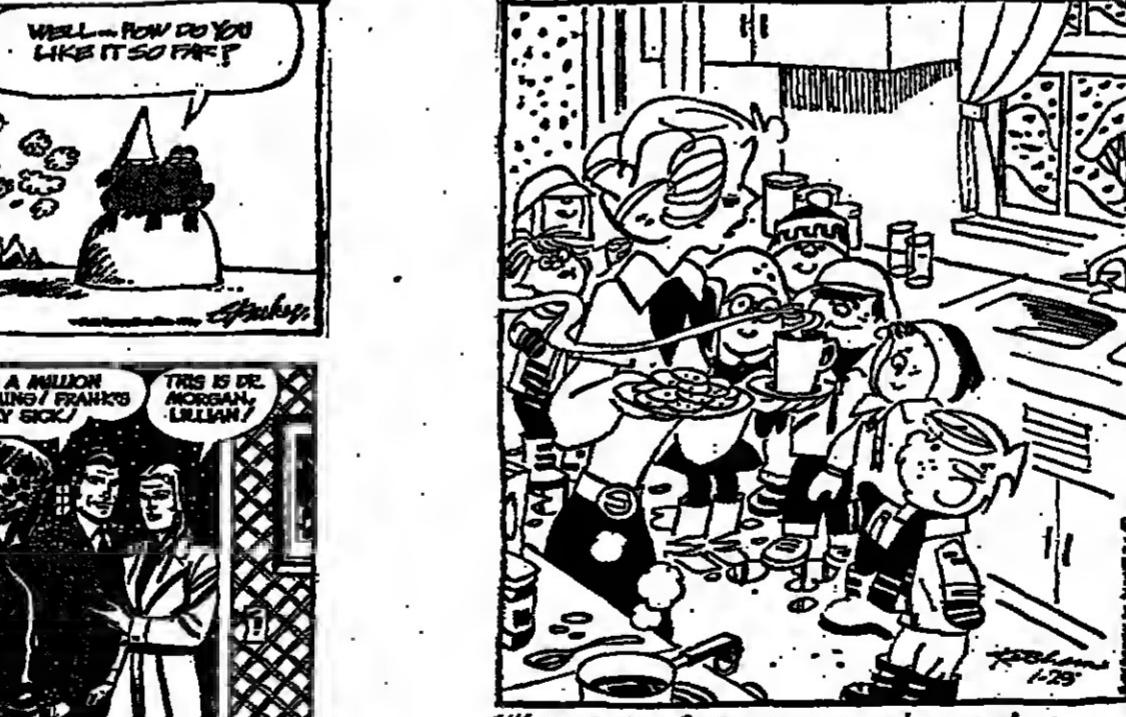
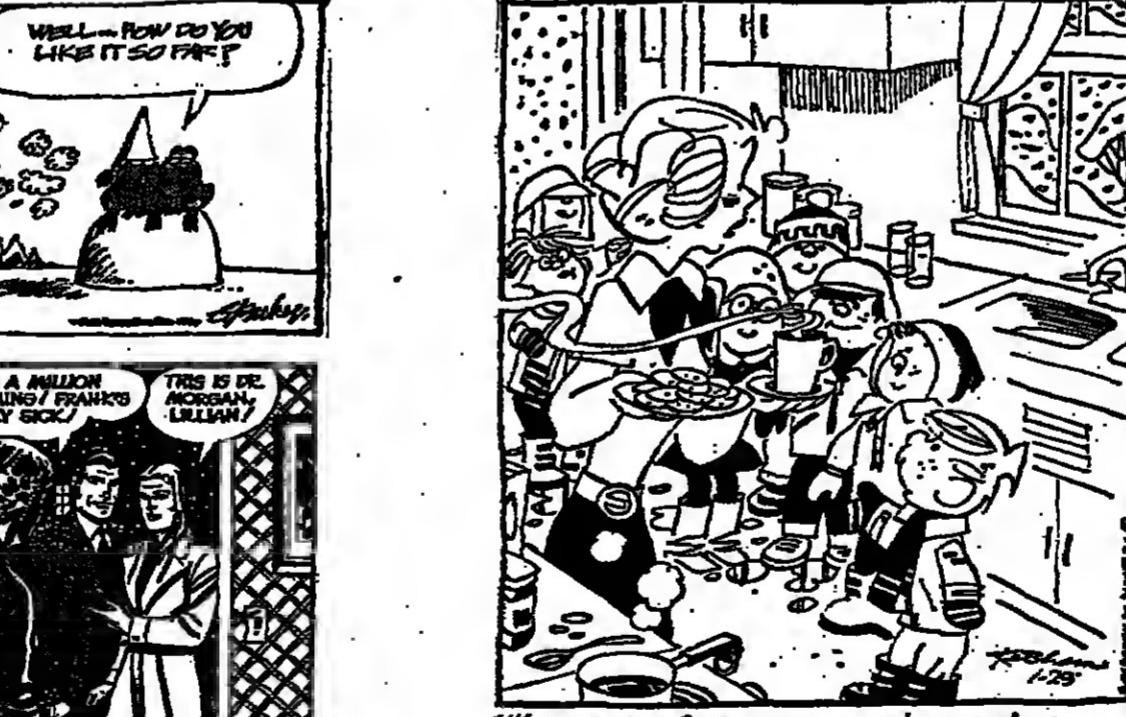
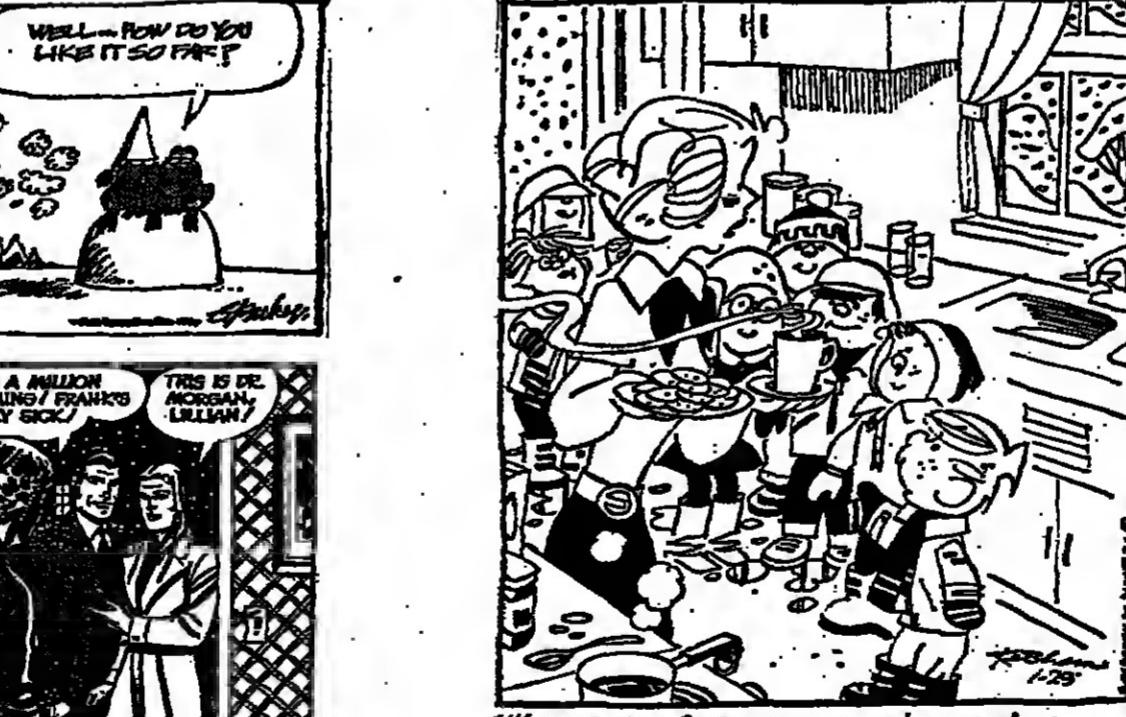
North doubled four spades, not easy to defeat, and did not find the killing opening lead of a diamond, permitting a later ruff to give the defense four tricks. The winning choice was a heart, and South had even less reason to lead a diamond at the second trial, although this was the saving clause, a double dummy. Hearts were continued, and West ruffed and led a low spade.

North had good reason to think that West held six spades, in part because the fall of the queen on the second round was

NORTH  
X94  
X10942  
X7  
X754  
WEST EAST  
A108762 Q5  
V6 Q75  
A10563  
+ 01082  
SOUTH (D)  
A33  
AQJ52  
+ 52  
A196  
Neither side was vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 NT 2 NT 4 NT 50  
Pass Pass 50 Pass  
Pass Pass  
West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzles  
GARDEN GAGS BLEW  
ABASH ALLOT RIBA  
LEYTE BOAR DIVER  
MESH SPLINTERED  
SHRIVELING MELTIS  
SPINNING SPIN  
TRUNDLEDUNDRYSKIN  
DROODLE ERMIT MAD  
ATREE TEMPERED  
ADVISOR DRA STARS  
CATHERINA SISTER  
THEIR LEADS ASAKA  
YEAR GASH ONTOP

DENNIS THE MENACE



## CROSSWORD

By Will Wenzel

|    |                             |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 1  | ACROSS                      |
| 2  | 1 Gold-rich land            |
| 3  | 2 Marie Antoinette, e.g.    |
| 4  | 3 Crow                      |
| 5  | 4 Identifying band          |
| 6  | 5 Benchwarmer's place       |
| 7  | 6 Armstrong, Conrad, etc.   |
| 8  | 7 Indian title              |
| 9  | 8 Composer Copland          |
| 10 | 9 Isham's castle            |
| 11 | 10 Site of Southwest Plains |
| 12 | 11 English                  |
| 13 | 12 Carpenter Copland        |
| 14 | 13 Glum                     |
| 15 | 14 Little Bear              |
| 16 | 15 Word in an O'Neill title |
| 17 | 16 Whistnotes               |
| 18 | 17 Oddball                  |
| 19 | 18 Firmly fixed             |
| 20 | 19 Inventor                 |
| 21 | 20 Basket fib.              |
| 22 | 21 Carpenter Copland        |
| 23 | 22 Misnomer                 |
| 24 | 23 Glum                     |
| 25 | 24 Word in an O'Neill title |
| 26 | 25 Inventor                 |
| 27 | 26 Firmly fixed             |
| 28 | 27 Glum                     |
| 29 | 28 English                  |
| 30 | 29 Misnomer                 |
| 31 | 30 Carpenter Copland        |
| 32 | 31 Glum                     |
| 33 | 32 Misnomer                 |
| 34 | 33 Glum                     |
| 35 | 34 Word in an O'Neill title |
| 36 | 35 Inventor                 |
| 37 | 36 Firmly fixed             |
| 38 | 37 Glum                     |
| 39 | 38 English                  |
| 40 | 39 Misnomer                 |
| 41 | 40 Carpenter Copland        |
| 42 | 41 Glum                     |
| 43 | 42 Misnomer                 |
| 44 | 43 Glum                     |
| 45 | 44 Firmly fixed             |
| 46 | 45 Inventor                 |
| 47 | 46 Firmly fixed             |
| 48 | 47 Glum                     |
| 49 | 48 English                  |
| 50 | 49 Misnomer                 |
| 51 | 50 Carpenter Copland        |
| 52 | 51 Glum                     |
| 53 | 52 Misnomer                 |
| 54 | 53 Glum                     |
| 55 | 54 Misnomer                 |
| 56 | 55 Glum                     |
| 57 | 56 Deputy, A                |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|

Muhammad 212, Joe 209

## Ali and Frazier Don't Meet So the Weigh-In Is Quiet

By Dave Anderson

**N**EW YORK, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Frazier and Ali met yesterday at 209 and 212 pounds, respectively, for their final heavyweight confrontation at Madison Square Garden.

The weights were about what handlers had predicted. But significance was the consensus with the weights for their first fight nearly three years ago. Frazier was 3 1/2 lbs lighter at 206 1/2 in earn a unanimous 15-round decision on March 8, 1971, when Ali, 15, was three pounds heavier. Ali's fighter's manner at the time was predictable too. He was quietly firm. Ali was fully confident.

"I think I'll stop him this time," Frazier told broadcaster Howard Cosell, during the nationally televised weigh-in.

"Anywhere from 10 to 12," Ali, appearing after Frazier had

departed, declined to make a specific prediction.

"I'm not predicting the round but I'm predicting I'll do what I should've done the first time," Ali said. "No layin' on the ropes. I'll be standin', standin', standin' out. I'll be moving. Moving fast. This will be an amateur meeting a great professional. No contest."

Energy to Talk

Cosell asked Ali about his right hand, in which he has a bulletis condition in the middle knuckle.

"It's better than yours," Ali said. "See how your hand is shakin'. But we have an energy crisis. I got a call from Washington to cut this fight short to kind of help things out."

The weigh-in was conducted in the Felt Forum next to the Garden, before about 1,500 newsmen and spectators.

Normally, a weigh-in is held at 12 noon on the day of the fight. But there was no need for that because this is a non-title fight and there is no weight restriction on heavyweights. But the real reason for the late Sunday afternoon weigh-in was the promoters' arrangement for national TV to attract more closed-circuit TV ticket sales.

The two former champions did not see each other yesterday, an arrangement programmed to avoid a repetition of their wrestling match Wednesday when All described Frazier as "ignorant."

That scuffle in a TV studio resulted in each boxer being fined \$5,000 by the New York State Athletic Commission.

All remains the 7-to-5 betting favorite, while Frazier was a 6-to-5 choice in their first fight when each was unbeaten. Since then, Ali also lost to Ken Norton in a 12-round split decision.

Frazier was dethroned as champion a year ago when George Foreman registered six knockdowns in less than two rounds.

\$1 Million Fight

The Garden was sold out several weeks ago so a crowd of 20,000 is assured, along with the first \$1 million gate for an indoor non-title fight. The gate could be a non-title record.

There have been two \$1 million gates for non-title fights, both in the heavyweight division and both at Yankee Stadium—\$1,083,530 for the Jack Dempsey-Jack Sharkey bout on July 21, 1927, and \$1,000,832 for the Joe Louis-Max Baer bout on Sept. 24, 1935.

Frazier and Ali each have been guaranteed \$500,000 against 32 1/2 percent of the net income, including the ancillary revenue.

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Art Buchwald

## Doctor, I Need Help

**WASHINGTON.** — "Doctor, my name is Charles Dividend, and I am president of the Windfall Oil Co. of New Jersey."

"Yes, I was expecting you. You told your regular doctor you wanted to see a psychiatrist. Would you care to sit in a chair or lie down on the couch?"

"I'll lie down on the couch."

"What seems to be the problem, Mr. Dividend?"

"People are saying terrible things about me. Everywhere I go they call me Buchwald names like profiteer, and price gouger and Mr. Ripoff. I can't take it anymore, Doctor."

"When did this process start?"

"It's not paranoid! I was up in front of a Senate committee last week and they treated me like a criminal. I'm president of one of the largest oil companies in the world. I personally gave \$100,000 to Nixon's campaign. I'm a great American and I think I should be treated with a little respect."

"I see. Would you like a Kleenex?"

"No, thank you. Everyone is mad at me because I wouldn't sell any oil to the U.S. Navy during the Arab embargo. But what would you do, Doctor? The king of Saudi Arabia said you couldn't give any oil to the United States? After all, he's a king."

"You sound as if you're carrying around a certain amount of guilt, Mr. Dividend."

"I have nothing to be guilty about, Doctor. I've done a damn good job. My company has pro-

vided cheap and abundant energy through aggressive competition. We have spawned tremendous economic growth in this country and have made America the greatest country in the free world."

"Then why do you need a psychiatrist?"

"I can't remember anything."

"Could you be a little more specific?"

"Well, the other day I went up to the Hill to testify before a congressional committee. They asked me how much profit we had made during the energy crisis and I couldn't tell them. So I came up with the figure. Then they asked me how much we had paid out to our stockholders and my mind went blank. They also wanted to know how much taxes we had contributed to the United States, and I just stared at them."

"It seems to me Mr. Dividend, that you appear to have a block about profits."

"I never did in the past, Doctor. Before the energy crisis, I could reel off every figure in our annual company report by heart. Now I can't even remember how much oil we're refining in a month."

"Annoyance is not unusual in the oil business, Mr. Dividend."

"That's easy for you to say, Doctor. But how would you like it if 200 million people thought you were cashing in on a crisis, when, in fact, all you're trying to do is get a decent return on your capital?"

"You feel that there are 200 million people in this country talking behind your back?"

"I know it, doctor. When I walk down the street, people start chanting, 'Windfall, Windfall, hey, hey, hey—How much did you raise our gas today?'

"Perhaps they're jealous because you have a depiction allowance and they don't. Mr. Dividend, you can't be an oil baron and also expect to be loved."

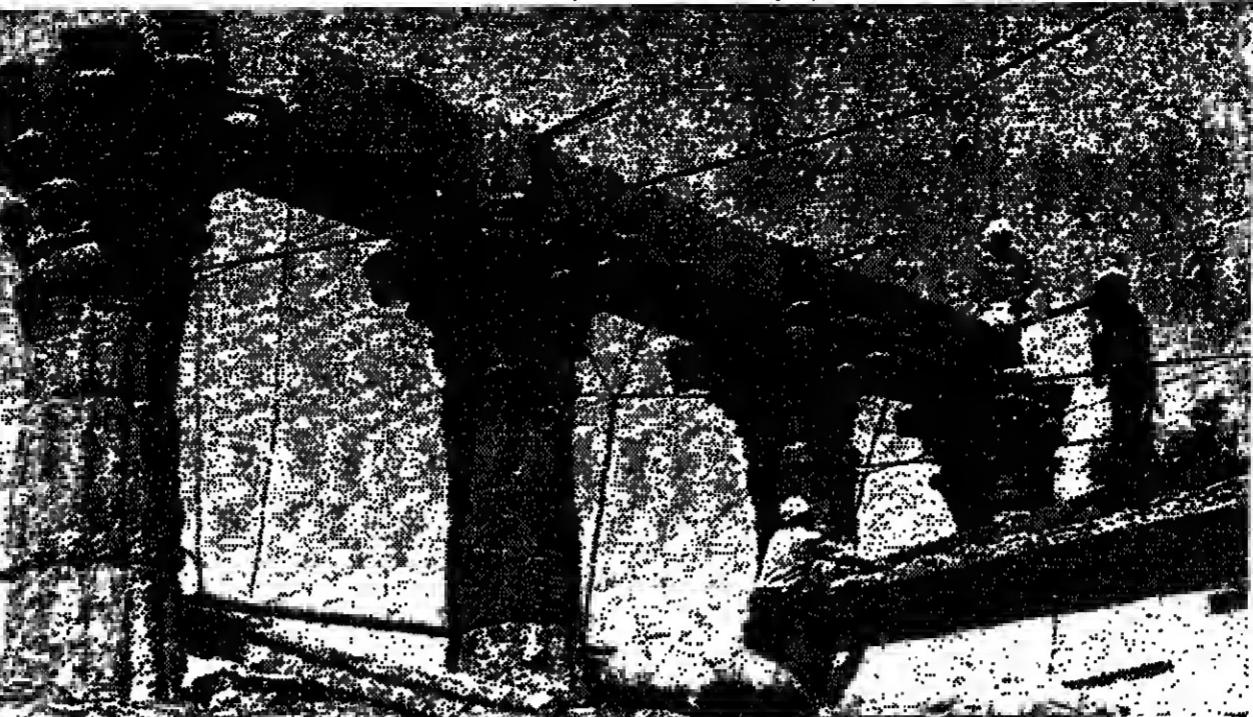
"I can't."

"Well, actually, it's too early to say. I think we have to have a few more sessions before we come to any definite conclusions. What about coming in on Tuesday at 3 p.m.?"

"Thank you, Doctor, you've been a big help to me. How much do I owe you?"

"That will be \$40 for the hour."

"OK. Can you change a \$1,000 bill?"



Workmen and standing columns at the Temple of Diana in Merida, Spain.

Mike Roach

## A Town of Amateur Archaeologists

By Mike Booth

**M**ERIDA, Spain (UPI).—

"Other towns devote themselves to agriculture or industry or commerce," Fermín Ramos says, standing in the rubble of what looks like a demolition site, "but our business is history." Mr. Ramos is the Director of Fine Arts for Merida, the Extremaduran city to which the houses the finest set of Roman ruins in the Iberian peninsula.

"Augusta Emerita" it was called in Roman times, Mr. Ramos says, "the place where the most illustrious soldiers of the Roman world came to retire. In its time it was a virtual Rome in miniature with its own monuments, temples and public works, many of which are still extant today: Trajan's Arch, the aqueducts, the bridge... It had a 15,000-seat amphitheater and a circus which held 30,000 spectators for two and four-horse chariot races."

Mr. Ramos' rubble is the excavation for the latest of Merida's ancient monuments, the Temple of Diana. "That name is actually erroneous,"

Mr. Ramos points out, "since the temple was originally dedicated to Caesar Augustus."

During the restoration work begun last summer and expected to be finished some time next year, the temple is closed to the public by wooden barricades. Squeezed as it is between the houses on a narrow residential street, it might be just another house under construction. "In fact, for the past 300 years it has been a house," Mr. Ramos says. "The site was bought in the 17th century by a nobleman and a palace was built here. They utilized four of the original Corinthian columns as structural members in this later building."

"Our recent excavation has shown that the temple is larger than we originally thought by three columns. It actually measures 11 columns long by 6 deep. Most of the rest of the original columns are buried in the garden."

In 1972 the Dirección General de Bellas Artes bought the temple and grounds for some \$350,000. All excavation and reconstruction work is under the direction of its staff of archaeologists and architects. "Even the stonemasons are specialized experts," Mr. Ramos says, "these historic restorations have brought back skills which had very nearly disappeared a few years ago." He adds, indicating a workman chipping away at a large chunk of granite with a small chisel.

"Each of these stones entails two to five days' work. The same is true of the restoration of old tiles and mosaics. The work is painstaking and highly specialized and we had to train men to do it."

Merida in the beginning of the century but which has increased greatly in the past decade. Currently under restoration are the ancient hippodrome, the theater and several Roman dwellings, as well as the Colosseum de Santiago, a relatively modern building (16th century) which will house the new archaeological museum.

Merida's most precious historic treasure is, of course, the Roman theater." Mr. Ramos says. "It is one of the best-preserved Roman ruins remaining in the world today."

Today the people of Merida regard their Roman monuments with pride and a spirit of cooperation. It wasn't always that way, however. "It used to be," Mr. Ramos says, "that farmers would run across artifacts and keep them secret for fear that their land might be expropriated for archaeological purposes. But then they found out that the Directorate of Fine Arts pays considerably higher prices for expropriations than the Public Works Department. Now everybody in town is an amateur archaeologist, hoping to find something of value in his garden."

## One of a Program

Today the builders have harnessed the four segmented pillars which are left standing with cables and are easing them into plumb so they won't fall over when the bricks and plaster are removed from around them—this without disturbing the great stone blocks which rest precariously on the top.

The Temple of Diana is just one of a program of archaeological projects which began in

Merida in the beginning of the century but which has increased greatly in the past decade. Currently under restoration are the ancient hippodrome, the theater and several Roman dwellings, as well as the Colosseum de Santiago, a relatively modern building (16th century) which will house the new archaeological museum.

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## PEOPLE: Bing Crosby Leaves Hospital, Going Fishing

Bing Crosby, 69, left Peninsula Hospital in Burlingame, Calif., Sunday—and the word is that he can still sing. Crosby was admitted on New Year's Eve with a suspected case of pleurisy. But on Jan. 13, surgeons removed part of his left lung—he had apparently contracted a rare fungus disease during an African safari last year. While in the hospital, Crosby was flooded with phone calls, telegrams and letters—as many as 1,000 letters a day at one point. Crosby's doctor, Stanley Hauffling, said that the singer planned to go on a fishing trip and then would join his family at their winter home in Baja California, Mexico.

He was very gentle and nice until he started drinking," said Amelia Royle of Albuquerque, N.M. "The police came and took him away in a cage."

The visitor: A monkey of unidentified species and origin walked into the Royal home last week when Mrs. Royal opened her front door to call her dog. "He made himself at home and was as nice as could be," she said. But then he got into the cleaning fluid, a bottle of hand lotion and some eye medicine and went bananas. "He started throwing things at us. He unplugged our television, hit us with cooking pans, turned the knobs on the washer and dryer and started eating our plastic fruit."

A sheriff's deputy showed up. "He came in being real brave," Mrs. Royal went on, "but that didn't last long." Soon there were five officers and seven Rottweilers trying to deal with the monkey. Finally, officers captured the monkey by throwing a blanket over him. They took him away to an animal shelter.

A Washington Post reporter, Leroy Aronin, was thrown out of Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas Friday night during Frank Sinatra's gala comeback. Sinatra's press agent, Jim Mahoney, told Aronin, "As far as Sinatra is concerned, The Washington Post is not welcome here." Mahoney later confirmed this and said that three or four other news organizations are on what he called Sinatra's blacklist.

Arons said that he was told by Mahoney that the action against him was "not personal."

He said that Mahoney had told him before the show that he would not be welcome and twice

divorced.

DIVORCING: British historian

A.J.P. Taylor, 67, his second wife

Eve Grosvenor, 36, couple was

married in 1951 and separated in

1968. ALSO DIVORCING: Detroit

Police Lt. Eugene Caviston, his

wife Jean. Neither of them wants

a divorce—but the department

insists that Caviston, an 18-year

veteran with the police, live

within city limits. Caviston and

his wife now live in suburban

Farmington Hills. "I really love

my husband," said Mrs. Caviston,

and I certainly don't want a

divorce. But I don't want to

relocate back in the city of

Detroit. I just feel I'm not

city property." Caviston had tried to get around the restrictions by moving into a Detroit apartment with three other officers and visiting his family on weekends. But a police trial board has ruled that he is still not meeting requirements. The board has given him until Tuesday to choose between his job and his family. And it looks as if it's his job.

SAMUEL JUSTICE

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